Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People! YANKEE GO HOME!

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1966, YEAR OF BRILLIANT SUCCESS

Excerpts from the NHAN DAN editorial

SOUTH VIETNAM

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- 295 South Korean Mercenaries Wiped Out near Quang Ngai (Dec. 10, 1966)
- 4 U.S. Companies Put Out of Action 45km Northeast of An Khe (Dec. 26, 1966)
- 2 U.S. Marine Battalions Pounded by 500 Shells West of Dong Ha (Dec. 28, 1966)

1966 just ended was a year in which the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, won great victories.

vation, won great victories.

We defeated the U.S. imperfacilists in the initial stage
of their local war in the
South and in the first round
of their air war of destruction in the North; we conso-

lidated and increased in all fields the strength of our people in both zones and people in both zones and people in the complete victory. Our victories were of paramount importance in that our atmed forces and people in both zones defeated, though in the first round in Continued page 2).

NORTH VIETNAM

- On the Threshold of 1967 the People's Air Force Knocked Down 2 f.4 Phantoms (Jan. 2)
- Total Number of U.S. Planes downed since Aug. 5, 1964

1,629

TRAN HANH, fighter plane pilot, hero of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces, back from a combat mission in which, he has just downed a U.S. jet.

PAGE 4:

Massacres of Civilians in Binh Son and Son Tinh Districts by the G.I.'s and South Korean Mercenaries.

OUR SUPPLEMENT

1966
LANDMARKS OF THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S PATRIOTIC
STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S.
AGGRESSION



GEORGE BROWN'S HUMILIATING ACT

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Demo-cratic Republic of Victnam on Jan. 3 issued a state-ment on British Foreign Secretary George Brown's

The statement reads in full as follows:

N December 31, 1966, British Foreign Secre-tary George Brown appealed to the Govern-ment of the Democrabe Republic of Viet-nam, the United States government and the Saigon administration" to meet together immediately to arrange cessation of host lities".

Brown tries to present the "initiative" of the British government as one proceeding from a genuine "desire for peace", but this "nitiative" still proves to be an act full of malicious intention aimed at serving the dark designs of the

It is a well-known fact that the U.S. has dispatched a U.S. expeditionary army to commit direct-aggression against South Victuam, and at the same time is brazenly sending aircraft to conduct daily bombings and strafings in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in gro-s violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam and all norms of international law

The United States is the aggressor, the Viet-The United States is the aggressor, the viet-namese-people is the victim of aggression. How-ever, putting the aggressor on a par with the victim of aggression, Brown called on the parties concerned to meet and discuss imme-diately the cessation of hostilities without urging the U.S. to stop its aggression and withdraw its troops from South Vietnam and to end up. conditionally and definitively the bombing and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. It is clear that Brown has taken the side of the U.S. aggressors to oppose the Vietnamese people and the Geneva Agreements on Vietnam of which the British govern-ment, a Co-Chairman of the 1954 Geneva Con-ference, shares the responsibility for the imple-

In his proposal, Brown completely ignored the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, and as such has revealed all the more clearly the and as such has revealed all the more clearly the malicious intention of the British government. Everybody knows that the present war in South Vietnam is opposing the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys on one side to the South, Vietnamese people with the National Front for Liberation as their only genuine representative on the other. Thus, it is absolutely imposible to end the war in South Vietnam without talking with the National Front for Liberation

At present, public opinion in the world including the United States, is energetically protesting against the aggressive war of the U.S. in Vietnam against the aggressive war of the U.S. in Vietnam, and demanding that the U.S. withdraw its troops and those of its satellites from South Vietnam, negotiate with the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, definitively end the bombing of North Vietnam. It is at the same time expressing Notify Vietnam. It is at the same time expressing full support for the four-point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-point statement of the South Vietnam-National Front for Liberation.

The Wilson government said that it will "do all they possibly can" to help bring the war in Vietnam to an end. But they have obviously run counter to the common aspiration of the world people and rehashed the shopworn tune of '. unconditional discussions" of the Johnson admi-nistration. Their proposal is not aimed at effectively contributing to the settlement of the Vietnam question, but at lending a hand to the U.S. imperialists in their aggression.

So far, the policy of the British government on the Vietnam question has always been to support

and assist the U.S., let the latter use Hongkong for its aggressive war in Vietnam and openly approve its criminal war escalation. At present. the U.S. is launching a new "peace campaign" under new wilv manoeuvres in an attempt to under new wily manoeuvres in an attempt to deceive and soothe world public opinion and prepare for further intensification of the aggres-sive war in Victoram. By "calling for peace" at this fjuncture the British government is precisely dancing to the tune of the U.S. so that the latter may take new, more serious steps of war escalation.

In launching a "peace appeal", the British government also aims to cope with the broad opinion in Britain which is strongly opposing the U.S. aggressive war and resolutely urging the Wilson government to give up its policy of supporting this war and unambiguously condemn the bombing of North Vietnam. This appeal is nothing short of a trick to soothe the indignation of the British people and many political circles at the policy of the British government to tail after

Immediately after Brown made his "peace pro posal", world public opinion pointed out that this is only a manoeuvre to support the U.S. aggressors in Vietnam and cope with the difficulties which the Wilson administration is facing at home. This proposal runs counter to the interests of genuine peace, and is an impermissible vicious act.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has always held that the U.S. is the aggressor, therefore it must stop its aggression, withdraw all its troops and those of its satellite from South Vietnam, put an end to all acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and let the Vietnamese people settle their own affairs by themselves. Then peace will be restored

1966, YEAR OF customed to bullying others **BRILLIANT SUCCESS**

munication lines, and com-pelling the Liberation Army

"to return to scattered gue-rilla activities" and finally

wiping it out. Also with the formidable air force they ballyhoord about escalating their war of destruction

in North Vietnam in the

up-to-date weapons except

However he who is ac-

only, the topmost imper-ialists, and exploded the alists, and exploded the myth of U.S. ground and air forces and economic and military superiority. victories were very great because just while we had to cope with a fierce war, the building of socialist economy have reached incredible pro and culture in the North portions. According to the figures released by the U.S. and the construction of ar independent, democratic eco-nomy and culture in the authorities — which are of course far below the reality— the cost of their war of were continuously stepped up and recorded bril-

In the international arena. our people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation has enjoyed stronger sympathy and support from the world's people and contributed to the promotion of the struggle for the national liberation and peace of other peoples.

ADDENED by their defeat in the special war", the U.S. imperialists, in 1965 and 1966, against communication lines poured a great force onto the Vietnam battlefield in an attempt to turn the tide of the war. Whereas in early in North Vietnam in the hope of forcing the North Vietnamese people to return to the "stone age" and compelling our people to accept their terms. Never in the history of war, including the two World Wars, has an 1965, their expeditionary of the year it swelled to they sent in over 200,000 additional troops, bringing the total number of their the two World Wars, has an aggressor thrown such a huge, strength—in men and material—onto such a small battlefield as Vietnam. The U.S. imperialists have sent their most seasoned units and expeditionary corps to nearly 400,000, not counting their troops on the 7th Fleet and based in Thailand and other places. By now, the number of U.S. troops directly engag-ed in the war in Vietnam has exceeded half a million. nuclear weapons, to wage this dirty war of aggression.

with his outward strength with his outward strength casily becomes crestfallen when this force is shattered. We must smash the U.S. expeditionary corps, crush to pieces the U.S. air force, hit directly at U.S. imperialism which is batching the plot of enslaving the whole mankind and destroying the world's civilization, and impediately stay its bloody mediately stay its bloody If the puppet troops and mercenaries are included, the total of the enemy's strength in South Vietnam amounts to over one million. As far as hands' war means are concerned, they have been increased two, three times or more. The enemy's war expenditures

Our struggle against U.S. aggression is a sacred strug-gle waged for our own inde-pendence and freedom and the independence and freedom of other peoples and for mankind's civilization. It is directly spearheaded against the huge force of the U.S. imperialists and deals stinging blows at their economic and aggression in Vietnam reach-ed 25 billion dollars in 1966. With this formidable force the warmongers trumpeted military potential. Its lofty goal and great significance is the source of our great strength and the political and moral basis of our inabout "breaking the back of the Vietcong" in South Viet-nam, recapturing the lost territory and strategic com-

vincible people's war. vincible people's war.

The U.S. aggressors are knocking their heads against this great strength and are suffering many setbacks. Their plans for the first dry season counter-offensive and wet season defensive have been smashed, and they have been completely trounced in the first round of their second dry season counter-offensive

dry season counter-oliensive (1966-1997).

We are fighting with all our material and moral strength. Our great army comprises our entire people with our victorious armed forces as the core. Our great rear is the entire socialist camp, and our powerful sup-port, all progressive mankind. We are fighting the enemy We are fighting the enemy everywhere, on the battlefield and in his rear. We are undertaking big and small actions. We are fighting him both in the military and political fields.

We have a dense air defence

network to fight U.S. aircraft, and we have special task forces to hit at this air force in its bases. In the first 11 months of 1966 alone, 340,000 enemy troops were put out of action in South Victnam among them over 240,000 including over 100,000 G I.'s were wiped out. 1,619 U.S. aircraft have been shot down in the North since the U.S. imperialists started their war of destruction against this part of Vietnam, while thousands of others were shot down or destroyed on the ground in the South. This was a hard blow to the prestige of the U.S. expedi-

tionary army and air force. The U.S. aggressors are landed in a losing position. The more troops they bring in, the more they feel the shortage of effectives. The higher they escalate, the harder their fall. They are harder their fall. They are getting bogged down in a protracted war of attriton, and their complete failure, both military and political, e inevitable

is inevitable.

The holy war conducted by the armed forces and people of our country has won victories of tremendous strategic importance, and is steadily progressing towards complete victory.

CONOMIC strength is the material basis of na-tional defence potential. The superiority of the so-cialist regime in the North as well as the superiority of the new, independent, democratic regime in the liberated areas of South Viet nam is powerfully developing its effect in the war of re-sistance against U.S. aggres-sion, for national salvation. The building of our socialist conomy and culture is em barking on new steps of development. Co-operative agriculture is being steadily consolidated and its material and technical foundations are being strengthened. We are solving more and more solving more and more satisfactorily the problem of foodstuffs to ensure adequate food supply for our army and people to fight and defeat the enemy. Our industry continues to de-velop in a direction suitable to the new situation and tasks. Comprehensive eco-nomic areas are being set up and have begun bringing and have begun bringing into play their good effect. Our communications and transport, far from being interrupted by enemy raids, continue to develop power-fully. New progress has also been recorded in the distribution of goods.

Culture, education and public health are advancing at an unprecedented tempo. The people's life is stabilized The people's life is stabilized and public security and order are well maintained. The political and moral unity of the 'people has been strengthened. A powerful revolutionary metrle is surging everywhere The sacred call of President Ho Chi call of President Ho Chi Minh for resistance to U.S. aggression to save the coun-try has given rise to a widespread and powerful emu-lation movement throughout

In the liberated areas of South Vietnam, the high tide of the ant U.S. resistance for national salvation is rising like a tidal wave. Everybody is zealously emu lating others in wiping out enemy troops, record exploits and build the new life Eco-nomic and cultural activities are also forging ahead. The markedly improved. The bloc of solidarity of the entire people is rock-like.

The political and material basis of our people's war of resistance is very steady. That is the guarantee of our final victory.

DOUBLE ESCALATION OLLOWING the Dec. 13 and 14 U.S. air bombings of Hanoi, the State Department and Pentagon declared that there was no evidence of U.S. planes bombing populated areas in Hanoi, and that not a single bomb had fallen inside the

city. And, as many times previously, they claimed that all the bombings between

February 1965 and the above mentioned date had been directed to military targets.

When undeniable proofs

were presented to public opinion, showing that Amer-ican planes had struck not

only at populated areas within and without Hanoi

city but also at the district

All the damage caused insi-de Hanoi, they said, resulted from North Vietnam missiles

and A.A. shells. Bomb craters

in such crowded areas as Phuc Tan and the Trade

Union Cadres Training School

Union Cadres Training School
the shell and rocket fragments with U.S. markings
picked up on the premises of
the Chinese and Rumanian
embassies hit in the raids,
as well as the articles based

on first-band information by American journalist H.Salis-bury, have given the lie to the said allegations. Con-

fronted with glaring proofs, the State Department had to admit the facts, resort-

ing however to quibbles: there was the possibility of some bombs being dropped

foreign embassies, then e criminals, professional indlers, changed their tone.

NEW LIES INVENTED

at random on populated areas in Hanoi. For its part the Pentagon bluntly said that it was impossible to avoid damage caused to populated areas.

Clearly enough while "es-Clearly enough while "es-calating" its war of aggres-sion, Washington is stepping up "escalation" in menda-cious assertions to fool public opinion.

NO TARGET WHATSOFUED FOR THE PENTAGON IN NORTH VIETNAM

THE leaders of the U.S. The leaders of the U.S.
aggressive war against
the Vietnamese people
have never ceased repeating
"Our policy is to hit strictly
military targets".

All men of conscience the All men of conscience the world over cannot help feel-ing indignant at such double-talk when they remember that the Quynh Lap Lepro-sy Hospital was raided no less than ten times by the

HE central task of our themselves heaten only when army and people through-out the country in the new year is to endeavour to increase our forces in all to increase our forces in all fields, enhance our determi-nation to fight and to win, bring into full play revolu-tionary heroism, be ready to overcome the biggest dif-culties and on the basis of our victories, to march forward in our fight against the U.S. aggressors and win U.S. aggressors and still greater victories, the liberation of the South

defence of the North and The U.S. imperialists have suffered heavy setbacks but have not yet acknowledged defeat. They are feverishly intensifying and expanding the war. They will own

the backbone of their aggres-sive war—the U.S. expedi-tionary force and the mercenary armies—is broken.
Our army and people must fight harder to annihilate their big forces, inflict still heavier losses on their war installations to cripple their forces. forces to such an extenthat they cannot pursu war, and must give up their scheme of aggression.

For the time being our task is to smash the second task is to smash the second dry season counter-offensive of the U.S. imperialists and their escalation plans, in-flict the heaviest losses on them and drive them more deeply into the defensive their morass.



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U.S. Air Force, the Thanh Hoa Tuberculosis Hospital bombed to rubbles and se-veral hundred other medical veral hundred other medical establishments attacked along with their physician-and nurses Were Huong Phic, Thuy Dan and over 300 other schools hit "by ris-take" and "at random" by American planes? Were so many dams, dike portions and hundreds of villages and hamlets, military objectives?

As established by Salishury Nam Dinh city — a textile centre — has struck 51 times up to Dec.
23. This provincial capital is almost completely destroyed: 12,461 people made homeless, 89 killed, 405 wounded. The nearby provincial capital of Phu Ly has been razed after several bombings. These are irrefu-table proofs that the U.S. Air Force aim at terrorizing the civilian population attacking populous areas.

attacking populous areas.

When saying that it is
impossible to avoid damage
to populated districts.

Pentagon obviously mixes
light of the lives of thousands of
our comparitors. Who gives
the Yankees the right of the
Pacific and rain bombs
our county, which has never our country, which has never threatened the security of the United States? They have had the cheek to put forth conditions. They even say

that the civilian population have suffered losses because North Vietnam set up A-A defence emplacements and mulitary installations in po-pulated areas and right on the roofs of government offi-ces! Chiming in with the Pen-tagon, the State Department maintains that these losses result from the war started and obdurately carried on by Hanoi! Dean Rusk cynically declared that there would have been no casualties if North Vietnam had chosen to impudence, for according to such logic it is not the U.S. aggressors but the people of North Vietnam resisting aggression who are to blame and the Vietnamese people have no right to fight off aggression or organize a self-defence system on their own and in their own houses.

Naturally, the Yankees have no right to harm a single square contimetre of a sovereign people's territory. There is no target what soever for them on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. In face of U.S. aggression our whole country has become an A-A em-placement, each hamlet, each urban district a battlefield and each Vietnamese a com-batant. Fighting against American aggression has become a sacred, legitimate right and duty of the Vietnamese people. The Americans themselves, the British, the Pakistanis or the Algerians could not react other wise should their motherland fall a victim to aggression from the air or on land.

> TUP MIIDOPPER WILL BE DULY PUNISHED

OUIBBLES and oblique admission coupled with odious pleading after each deliberate act of war, form the two facets of

the same policy of "escalation" of the White House. For the U.S ruling circles' denial of their crimes is intended to pave the way forther "escalation". According to Washington sources, they was hinging for. more serious steps including the continuation of air raids against Hanoi In 1967, accordagainst ranoi. In 1907, according to the New York Herald Tribune and Le Figaro, the Americans will be prepared to drop more bombs on North Vietnam and extend the list of their targets. Some official circles have in effect made most bellicose utterances.
R. Russel, Chairman of the
Senate Armed Forces Committee, expressed his confidence States superior strength was the only means capable of bringing the "Vietcong" to the conference table playing sheer jingoism, M.Ri-vers, Chairman of the House's Armed Forces Committee stated that an American's life is worth the whole of North Vietnam, (U.P.I., Dec. 30). And like a man out of his senses, he added: the United States will raze Hanoi to the ground, if need be, then let's public opinion raise an uproar as | well. (AFP, Dec. 29).

Public opinion and progress Public opinion and progressive mankind all over the world are thus facing a most insolent challerige. The Viet-namese people as much as all other peoples struggling for independence, peace and social progress, are determin-det ometout due punishment to the American war-mongers. The latter have underestimated the resolve of our people, who in their fight for survival over the past few decades have never shrunk from any sacrifices. Nothing will intimidate us and the swashbucklers them-selves who are howling for blood and destruction will meet one day with shameful

"I'VE SEEN IN HANOI EVIDENCE OF AMERICAN AGGRESSION!"

The following are excerpts from an interview granted to a V.N.A. correspondent by the Cuban writer Felix Pita Rodriguez, who visited Vietnam on 13 and 14 December, 1966:

have seen right in Hanoi— I repeat, in Hanoi, and not on its outskirts - in the populous areas of Hanoi, the vestiges of criminal, cowardly and indiscriminate destruc-tion. I have seen houses razed to the ground; all furniture, utensils, articles or clothing burnt to ashes

I have seen right in Ha-noi — I repeat, in Hanoi, and not on its outskirts — wretched evidence of American aggression. And to see it, I did not have to take a car, or a tram. I merely had to walk a few hundred yards: A few hundred yards from my hotel, which is located right in the central part of the city, were ruins brought about by American barbarous aggression. No military tar-get whatsoever existed in the destroyed areas or in their neighbourhood. No pilot in the world could have bombed them through error or incompetence!

They deliberately wanted to sow death in these populous quarters of Hanoi. They dropped bombs in the hope of mowing down innocent people. But shortsighted, they did not count with the they did not count with the courage and lofty spirit of the Vietnamese people, and believed that by so doing, they would be able to break their fighting spirit. However, intercepted by North ever, intercepted by North Vietnam air defence and fighter planes, they had to turn tail, leaving 12 aircraft downed after having killed more than one hundred per-sons, all of them civilians and most of them women and children.

Only a few hours later, I read with amazement the statements of White House statements of White House and Entagon spokesmen, echoedby their Saigon pup-pets, in which they declared that "only military targets, several kilometres distant from Hanoi, have been bombed." Faced with angry condemnation by world on condemnation by world opi-nion, they even issued a ludicrous declaration to the

been killed and dwelling quarters destroyed in Hanoi city, it's because of the shells and missiles of North Vietnam's anti-aircraft defence"! I would like to recall here the name of a rascal who in the thirties resorted to shameless lies as the official tactics of his government: Goebbels, minister of Propa ganda of Nazi Germany. A present; Goebbels's technique is being faithfully followed by the spokesmen of Amer-ican imperialism and their news agencies.

TO THE READER

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We are aware that there is much room for improvement in the improvement in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in future.

SOUTH VIETNAM N.F.L. STATEMENT

DENOUNCES AMERICAN MARINES' AND PAK JUNG HI MERCENARIES' CRIME: 1.000 CIVILIANS KILLED AND MANY VILLAGES RAZED TO THE GROUND

At a bress conference held in Hanoi on January 3, 1967 attended by many Vietnamese and foreign journalists, the South Vietnam N.F.I. per-manent representative to North Vietnam made public the December 22. 1966 emergency statement of the Committee of the South Vietnam N.F.L., for the central part of Central Vietnam, denouncing to public opinion at home and abroad and also to the International Tribunal set up by Lord Ber trand Russell, the war crimes against civilians in Son Tinh and Binh Son districts (Quang Ngai province) recently perpe-trated by the U.S. marines and Pak Jung Hi mercenaries stationed in Chu Lai base.

Following are excerpts of the

FOR more than a month now the U.S. now the U.S. imper-ialits, in an attempt to recover from their heavy defeats in the past dry sea-son, and carry out their "pacification" plan, have been sending U.S. marines and Pak Jung Hi mercenaries stationed at Chu Lai®to Son Tinh and Binh Son districts. Quang Ngai province; they raided the villages and massacre the civilians most savagely plundered and azed to the ground many

During the raid conduct-from November 19 to December 5 on the villages west of Son Tinh district elements of U.S. 1st Marine Division, and Pak Jung Hi mercenaries of the Blue Dragon Brigade savagely massacred the civilians: grown up persons working peacefully and children studying or playing joyfully in infant classes in the liberat ed areas. They swarmed up and surrounded one hamlet after another. They arrested many people, 'herded them into houses, mowed them down with gunfire or grenades, and set fire to their uses. They killed peasants working in the tields on walking on the roads, and children playing or learning at their schools. In this way, they massacred more than

100 people in Vinh Loc hamlet, 62 in Phuoc Binh hamlet (An Thuyet village), 57 in Dien Nien hamlet, and nearly 100 in Phuoc Loc and An Iho hamlets. Most of the victims were women, old people, children, and peasants. A number of families were number of families were completely exterminated. More barbarous still, they penned women, children and old people in trenches, and threw grenades and sprayed poison gas into them. Many of the vi.tims were killed right away with blood oozing from their mouths and their eyes blown out of their soc-

kets. They stripped women to the skin and took turns in raping them to death; among the victims were little girls 11 or 12 years old. They also raped many pregnant women and tramp on their bellies until foetus shot out In Son Tra village, they raped a woman with child, then ripped open her belly, clawed out foetus and cut it into three parts; then they cut off the breast and limbs of the mother. They also thrust skewers into the women's genital organs until the victims died for fun. They snatched a number of children from their mothers, cut off their

tic boxes which they said

would be sent home.

In the first days (December 5 and 6) of the raid against villages east of Binh Son district, they took away a number of civilians and killed many of them. The following morning, when the people were having their breakfast and preparing to go to the fields, U.S. troops and Pak Jung Hi mercenaries came from nearby positions such as Go Thinh Go Dong etc. and surrounded Lac Son, Lee Tu, Long Binh and An Phuoc hamlets (Binh Ky village). They arrested 400 civilians, mostly women, old people and children, marched them off in groups of 20 or 30, forced them into houses, then massacred them with grenades. Some of the people survived only to be shot dead at once. Then they pulled out a number of women and children, ripped

up their bellies, took out the livers, and ate them.

methods of massacre, U.S aggressors and Pak Jung Hi mercenaries had also killed hundreds of civilians at many places in Binh Dinh Phy Yen, Quang Nam and other provinces. Those atrocities had been denounced more than once to public opinion at home and abroad.

In many places, they even killed parents, wives, chil-dren and other relatives of soldiers and civil servants of the Saigon puppet administra-tion. In Son Tinh, they killed 3 puppet soldiers and a numof disabled ones who were staying with their families. They even killed Buddhist, Caodaist and Catholic believers. In the two recent massacres at Son Tinh and Binh Son districts IIS and Pak Jung Hi troops killed nearly 1,000 people, razed to the ground many hamlets, and burned down thousands of houses.

There has been so far no parallel to these savage and abominable mass murders which even surpass in bar-barity the Hitlerite fascists. U.S. troops and Pak Jung Hi mercenaries are indeed the most loathsome butchers in the 20th century.

Together with the bestial cruelties committed earlier at various places in Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Quang Nam provinces etc. the extremely cruel methods of massacre recently applied are tangible proofs of the war crimes committed by the U.S. and Pak Jung Hi brutes against the civilian population. It is clear that the American ag-gressors and their Pak Jung Hi accomplices and other U.S. satellites are, together with the Thieu-Ky puppet clique, executing a policy of "kill all, burn all and destroy all" to massacre the South Vietnamese people and crush their just, patriotic struggle

These atrocities fully ex-posed the perfidious schemes

and desnicables decentive moves of the U.S. imper ialists in their so-called "aid" ialists in their so-called "aid" to the South Vietnamese people to "defend their life". They gave the lie to Johnson's endless prattle about his so-called U.S. "desire for peace" and "peace negotiation" which are simed at covering up the imperialists

aggressive plot against South Vietnam..." As conclusion, the statement called on peoples of all coun-tries, all political and social organisations and beable of goodwill throughout the world, to condemn and take steb to check the murders of civilians by U.S. and Pak Jung Hi

It urged the whole Vielnamese people to keep those crimes deeply graven in their hearts and resolutely to defeat the second dry-season strategic counter-offensive of the U.S. still greater victories to avenge our compatriots.



The head of the N.F.L. Permanent Mission (left) talks at the bress conference

HEROIC SOUTH VIETNAM

titles

OMPANY commander Ta

Quang Ty participated in the First Resistance

in the First Resistance War twenty years ago and now he is still fighting, for hardly had his country been liberated from the French aggressors that it fell into the grip of the Yankees.

At the recent congress of

model combatants and in-trepid anti U.S. aggression fighters of the Eastern Nam

"intrepid anti U.S. aggres-sion fighter", "intrepid

fighter against motorised

Bo, armed forces, Ty beek awarded several ti

with a great mind

MORTH VIETNAM

1966, A YEAR OF HARD STRUGGLE. A YEAR OF SPLENDID SUCCESSES.

BATTLE FOR 5 TONS OF PADDY PER HECTARE

FIVE tons per hectare, that is twice the average yield in Vietnam in the fifties, and was still a dream a few years ago.

Nevertheless, with the campaign for the improve-ment of the management of co-ops. large-scale introduc tion of scientific farming methods suitable to the country's conditions, the rational use of man-power etc... great results were obtained in 1966:

Binh, one of Vietnam's most populous provinces wholly devoted to agriculture. average yield of 5,044kg of paddy per hectare on the whole of its cultivated

- At district level, 16 units surpassed the 5 ton/ha mark 1965, only 7 units could

 At village level, 30 units reaped over 6 tons per hectare and 250 others surpassed 5 - At co-operative level, 1,000 units crossed the threshold of 5 tons, 4 of which obtained a vield higher than 7 tons per hectare and 65 surpassed the 6-ton level.

Remarkably enough record yields were also obtained in the provinces south of the 20th parallel, region most intensively bombarded by U.S. air and naval forces.
Thus the Vinh Linh area bordering on the demarca-tion line at the 17th parallel, Nghe An and Thanh Hoa -Nghe An and Thanh Hoa — which respectively hold the 2nd the 3rd places on the list of provinces credited with the highest numbers of U.S. aircraf downed-have 5 co-ops surpassing 6 tons ha and 15 others surpassing 5

> BATTLE AGAINST U.S. AIRCRAFT

N 1966, the aggressors lost quarter, 212 in the second 322 in the third and 146 in the fourth.

There were 7 days when our air defence brought down over 10 enemy planes each: May 31 (12), July 7 (11), July 19 (12), July 20 (10), August 7 (12), December 2 (12) and December 13 (10). In 17 other days, the aggressors lost from 7 to 9 planes each

- The 3 blackest fated weeks for U.S. air force were: from July 4 to 10, 32 planes grounded, from July 10 to 25. 37 and from August to 7 41

— In the 30 days following President Ho Chi Minh's July 17, 1966 appeal, our artillery air and navy men, our 100t soldiers, men and women of the peasant and worker militia, shot down 134 enemy

— During the year, Quang Binh province brought down 108 U.S. aircraft, Nghe An 92, Quang Ninh 71, Thanh 92, Quang Ninh 71, Thanh Hoa 67, Ha Tinh 57, Hanoi

· According to the Indochina Statistics Year-Book (1961-1962) the paddy yield in the same areas of North Vietnam was 1.4 tons in 1930 and 1.3 tons in 1942.

THE rudder of a missile had been broken. Lieu-tenant Nguyen Tuyen, head of the technical team, mas quite amore that such repair would be beyond the capacity of his team. If he had sent the missile to a higherlevel repair team, nobody would have objected. But somehow he couldn't bring himself to do it. In the conditions of fighting now prevailing in Vietnam,

to come and pick up the damaged missile and carry it to where it could be repaired to where it could be repaired would indeed require too much time. Standing before the mis-sile, Nguyen Tuyen thought and thought. their assembling, { them, the loading of massiles on special trucks which would-carry them to the fighting units formerly required the use of two different kinds of cranes, Now, thanks to an ingenious device worked out by Tuyen, only one kind of crane would, suffice for these jobs. Tuven's courage and devotion had also been tested in battle Once, enemy planes came to attack the place where his unit was stationed. Romb explosions tore off camouflage materials and uncovered a number of missiles. Amidst the froat of

ply and transport of this equip All this had required careful thinking and hard work. The unloading of missile parts, their assembling. Then the

LIEUTENANT NGUYEN TUYEN

The Party had taught him : Even such modern weapons as anti-aircraft missiles should be used in the Vietnamese way "
i.e. with the ulmost efficiency n.e. with the ulmost efficiency under the circumstances pre-vailing in Vietnam. He had always remained faithful to this teaching. In the assembling of missiles, he had devised new ways which had made it possible not only to save man power, time and equipment, but also to use smaller grounds and work in greater secrecy.

He had spent many days in finding a way to replace imported batteries used in cheking apparatuses by locally made ones, as he had anticipated the difficulties arising in the sup-

enemy jets and a shower of bombs and rockets. Tuyen rushed forward together, with a number of his males and succeeded in putting the camouflage materials in order. camoullage inaterials in order. He was knocked doom by an explosion and burled in rubble. Blood flowed from his mouth and nostrils. Dirt blinded him, But he struggled back to his teel, and continued his dangerous work. Finally, ohe anticaircraft guns drove the American blowes away. ican blanes laway : na missile

had been damaged.
Soon after he got out of
hospital he amazed his comhospital, he amazed his com-rades by a new feat; with metal retrieved from a downed Amer-ican jet, he repaired a missile damaged during an enemy raid. The job was so magni-ficently done that bardy a week after the repaired missile was sent to a fighting unit, word came back that it had downed

THIS time, Tuyen was resolved to repair the rudder, Permission was granted him to tackle the job. granted him to tackle the job. A missile is a huge and at the same time delicate maghine: it contains intricate electronic equipment which should not be tampered with! But with intelligent brans and nimble hands. Tuyen carried through his difficult task. Soon, the damaged missile was again operative and sent to the front.
One more hard blow was in tore

773 planes, mostly super-sonic jets, over North Vietnam: 93 in the first

vehicles. As a result, more

A COMPANY COMMANDER

STEELED BY TWENTY YEARS OF FIGHTING

Ty is neither a tall nor a sturdy man; he is rather so poor in health that his doctor has often advised him to go to a sanatorium. In fact, whenever he gets up he has to massage his spine because it has been injured by torture in the French colonialists' time. Moreover, he suffers from chronic stomach complaint, malaria and pain from bullet

Despite his condition, Ty gives a good account of himself on the battlefield. In the Binh Gia campaign (Dec. 8, 1964) during which or the first time the South Vietnam Liberation troops neatly wiped out a group of 14 M.113 armoured cars, he led his unit across the jungle to outstrip the enemy motor ised convoy. No sonner had he reached provincial road No. 2 and deployed his men than one M.113 rushed past, unscathed, However, a second one was set ablaze, which blocked the progress of the column. Then the first-vehicle turned round and tried to trap the guerillas

Ty's unit concentrated its fire on the troops on the ments to close in on the cars and destroy them one after another by grenades. During the engagement, a vehicle was seriously hit but wehrele was seriously hit but its occupiers kept on firing with its machine gun. As nimble as a squirrel, Ty darted towards it, brushed the gun aside, and thrust a grenade inside. A big explosion followed. The smoke had not yet vanished when Ty already used the gun to shoot at enemy rescuing

By pinning down the enemy for over one hour Ty's unit gave their mates the time to come and annihilate all the M.113's and win a victory which marked the complete fiasco for the "armoured car tactics" on the South Viet-

When the Song Be — Dong Xoai campaign was launched, Ty's unit participated in the attack of Dong Xoai military

subsector. He first commanded a reserve force then receiv ed orders to lead a spearhead which was in difficulty.

When checking its armament, he noticed that its recoilless gun had only one shell left while its 12.7mm machine gun also tan short of munitions. He then ordered his gunners to me a few shots to see the enemy's received work to observe the defence work to observe the defence work to observe the enemy. After detecting the adverse gan-nest, he sent for the recoilless gun which silenced it in no time. With the breach thus opened he led his company into the enemy's position and together with other units they wiped out

During the attack at Cau During the attack at Cau Xe (Tay Ninh) on November 20, 1965 against a convoy of 300 vehicles, Ty distinguish-ed himself as a staunch fighter who never retreated. His company had to split the enemy column into parts, hold up the tail cars, pin down the middle ones and make it possible for other units to wipe out the leading than 500 adversary troops were put out of action, 40 armo red cars destroyed or heavily damaged. His mates still see with their minds' eyes Ty standing right on the roadway throughout the engagement and commanded the recoilless guns which brought the convoy to a halt and set ablaze 27

OMPANY commander Ta Quang Ty is esteemed not only for his bra-very but also for his affec-tion for his men who know that their commander always

sees to it that however fierce the fighting, no casualty is left behind. Ty's unit also makes it a duty to help people wherever it is sta-tioned, sharing weal and woe with them as their commander does with his men. Small wonder that even in time of food shortage on pro-tracted operations, every fighter always carries some

sees to it that however fierce

glutinous rice for his "elder brother" who suffers from chronic stomach trouble. A veteran steeled by years of fighting, company com-mander Ta Quang Ty is a worthy son of the Brass Wall of the Fatherland

Hitler's Rivals

over 13 miles south of Chir Lai no longer exists, save on the map. It has been levelled to the ground under a deluge of fire, so have two others which were the targets of Operation Texas conducted by three marine battalions of U.S. forces in Vietnam.

DHUONG Dinh village General Lowell English : The operation has been a success... I'm proud of you, I congra-tulate the glorious Marine Corps..

"On Monday, before the Marine artillery went into action, the Air Force had pounded the three villages in the valley for two hours... C of U.S. forces in Vietnam, To the credit of the 2nd who had joined us in the afternoon was congratulating ment there were 107 dead

in Phuong Dinh village

the Koreans is symptomatic

Washington Post

NE now hears at high U. S. levels an outspoken admiration for the pacification techniques of the Koreans.

the Korcans', one senior American military man told us, 'the hamlet is levelled'... secret admiration for

THE South Koreans have quickly readjusted themselves to this AFP March 3, 1966 jungle war. Such expeditious method as to attempt to

make prisoners talk by seat ing them on the edge of a tomb dug under their feet and firing a blank shot right behind the ear. It is also "When a sniper fires from hamlet being secured by the Time special envoy who reported that in a village suspected of Viet Cong sympathies, South Koreans rebel soldier, skinned him alive, and hanged him in the middle of the village..."

> The Express, Aug. 7, 1966

> > VIETNAM COURIER

VIETNAM COURIER

THE Neo Lao Itsala (Free Lao Front), predecessor of the Neo Lao Haksai (Patriotic Front of Laos), led the Lac people in a long war pression and explosions. The colonialists in Indo-China recognized Laos as a country with full sovereignty, inde-pendence and territorial integrity. That was the result of a long and heroic struggle full of sacrifices and hard ships of the Lao people.

June 1, 1950, date of the changing of the name of the Neo Lao Itsala into Neo Lao Habsat ushered in a Lao people, the stage of resistance against the U.S. importable against the city

In fact bardly had the ink dried on the 1954 Geneve Agreements that the U.S. Laos, ousted the French colonialists and waged an aggressive war in the form

Relains on the number army and administration and the SEATO aggressive bloc the U.S. lists have step by step launched a "special war" in Laos with a view to wiping out the Lao revolutionary base to threaten the socialist

TWENTY ONE YEARS OF

REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE

OF THE LAO PEOPLE

Not including the 8 years of anti-French Resistance,

- downed or destroyed 410 U.S. aircraft of various

— wiped out 71,312 enemy troops: 27,578 killed, 15,664 wounded, and 28,070 captured. (Over 10,000 enemies) have been wiped out since 1064, a figure equal to the total of enemy troops wiped out in the 8 years of

The guerilla war has been gaining unprecedented momentum. The liberated areas in almost all provinces have their regional, militia and guerilla forces.

Two-thirds, of the territory with half the total population have been liberated.

Agriculture: Farming technique has made remarkable

progress. To date, there are in the liberated zone 20 medium-size hydraulic projects, each capable of irrigating

from 200 to 2,000 ha of land. Small scale hydraulic works can be found in all provinces. Must of single-crop fields have been transformed into double-crop fields.

Regional industry and handicrafts: Handicrafts have been restored and developed. The provinces in the liber-

ated zone have built 20 production centres and a number

of regional enterprises producing many items of necessary consumer goods and medicines, and repairing means of transport and weapons, etc...

Education: Under former French rule, there was only

Elization: Under former French rule, there was only me secondary school and very few primary schools. At the measurement of the secondary schools, it soo teachers and 16,000 prints for secondary schools, it soo teachers and 16,000 prints for secondary schools to see the secondary schools to see the secondary classes from elementary schools to work the secondary classes from elementary schools to secondary classes from elementary schools to secondary classes from elementary schools for secondary village. The Los language has been used as the teaching medium, instead of foreign languages as in the p340 or even now in temporarily occupied areas.

in the past or even now in temporarny occupied areas.

Health service: Formerly there were only 224 sick beds, one physician and 25 assistant doctors in the whole of Laos. Nowadays, the hiberated zone has 13 medical stations

with 750 beds, 4,000 nurses, 200 assistant doctors and pharmacists, 5 doctors and thousands of first-aid givers

A health service network has taken shape from the central level down to the provinces and districts. Some hospitals have special sections.

Cultural and social achievements

and hygiene agents at grassroot level.

since 1954, the Lao army and people have :

anti-Erench Resistance)

Economic achievements:

The Neo Lao Haksat: Representative of the Patriotism and Indomitable Spirit of the Lao People

in the immediate future using Laos as a bridgehead for their aggressive war in Viet

Although it has seen Although it has seen through this sinister plot of the U.S. imperialists, the Neo Lao Haksat has always shown its good will, strictly implemented the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Laos, but at the same time always stands ready to fight off any attack of the U.S. imperialists and

Over the past to years

the U.S, imperialists have stopped at no barbarous and vile manoeuvres against Laos, but they have also sustained repeated and bitter failures. The U.S. has completely failed in its scheme to annihilate the revolu-tionary forces of Laos. On the contrary tens of thousands of mercenaries in its pay have been wiped out, hundreds of U.S. planes have been shot down and the been shot down and the liberated areas under the control of the Neo Lao Haksat have expanded to three fifths of the territory with half the population of

the country. The 1961-1962 Geneva Conference on Laos which undertook to respect the sovereignty indeper territorial integrity of Laos was a new failure for the U.S. imperialists in their scheme to crush the revolu-tionary forces in Laos by armed force. However, due to the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists, no sooner had the 1962 Geneva Agreements been signed than the U.S. broke its commit-ments, and engaged in frantic activities to torpedo them

The Tripartite National Union Government of Laos was set up in 1962. But on April 19, 1962. But on April 19, 1964 the U.S. imperialists instigated an extremist group of them benchmen to organize a henchmen to organize a putsch to overthrow it. Following the coup they continued to retain the guise of a national govern-ment-with Prince Souvanna which in reality has become a stooge in their service

After overthrowing the Government, the U.S. im-perialists escalate the "special war" provoked by themselves in Laos to a fullscale and bitter war along with their trantic prepara-tions to introduce U.S. infantry into Laos to occupy Central and Lower Laos as a bridgehead linking their bases in Thailand with a view to the expansion of the war to the whole of Indo-China. In 1966 the situation in Laos developed

In the military field, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen launched hundreds of attacks to nibble at the liberated areas and carried out raids on the areas under their control while intensi-fying their aerial raids which lying their aerial raids which were three or four times fiercer compared with 1965, using B.52 strategic bombers, napalm and phosphorous bombs and noxious chemicals to massacre the people in extensive areas, ravage the crops and vegetation and destroy temples, pagodas, schools, hospitals...

In particular, in preparation for the introduction ration for the introduction of American infantry into Laos, the U.S. actively built a large system of storages in Laos, expanded the strategic highways and ports, built new airfields and brought in a number of their benchme from South Vietnam and Thailand and increased the number of U.S. "advisers" to prepare the battle-ground

In the political field, the In the political field, the U.S. made big efforts to con-solidate and stabilize the puppet army and adminis-tration with a view ing a steady ' prop' capable of carrying out their military adventures. At the same time they repeatedly used the Vientiane puppet adminis-tration as a mouthpiece to slander the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Neo Lao Haksat, gave it a seat in U.S. - led reactionary international conferences and



The National Alliance Political Conference, held between the Neo Lao Hahsat and Patriotic Neutralist Forces in 1965, was an important success of the Lao people in their

1997, was an important success of the Lao people in their struggle against U.S. aggression.

Photo: the Lao inhabitants come to great the success of the conference. Front row: Prince Souphanoutong (2nd from left) and Mr. Khamsouk Keola, leader of the L.N.F. (374)

organizations with a view to preparing public opinion for the introduction of U.S. troops into Laos and isolat-ing the Neo Lao Haksat in ing the Neo Lao rrans,

However, with its correct line, the Neo Lao Haksat and line, the Neo Lao Haksal and the patriotic neutralist forces meted out due punishment to the U.S. imperialists, driving them into a more and more passive and embarrassing position in both the military and political fields. Nearly 10,000 mercenaries and a number of U.S were killed and "advisers" were killed and more than 430 U.S. aircraft shot down in the period between May 17, 1964 and December 31, 1966. The U.S. plan to attack and occupy Central and Lower Laos had central and Lower Laos had ended in a complete fiasco. The liberated areas were further consolidated in all fields, political, economic and cultural, and the revolutionary forces of Laos did not cease developing.

Another and very important success of the Neo Lao Haksat was that following its Political Consultative Conference in October 1965 with the Patriotic Neutralist Forces. it has become the core to

unite closely all patriotic forces and the entire Lao people to step up the war of resistance against the U.S imperialists and for national salvation. The prestige of the unceasingly on the increase in the international arena, and the support of the socialist countries and the world's people for the Lao people has also become stronger and more effective day by day.

Throughout the past 11 years of struggle, the Neo Lao Haksat headed by Prince Souphanouvong has constantly upheld its patriotism, its indomitable spirit in struggle and its boundless loyalty to the interests of the nation and has fulfilled its internationalist obliga-tion. Under the clearsighted and skilful leadership of the Neo Lao Haksat, the Lao people have won remarkable successes. As for the U.S. imsuccesses. As for the U.S. im-perialists, they have failed in Laos because they are pursuing an unjust aim. If they are rash enough to bring American infantry to Laos in an attempt to save their critical situation in Indo-China, they are certain to meet with still more bitter failures.

The L.A.F...

(Continued from page 8) enemy troops in a hand to-hand fight, using bayonets to kill them one after the other The Yanks were quickly wip-ed out before they could move their guns back for a direct fire on the L.A.F..

According to preliminary reports, the L.A.F. complet-ely wiped out 2 U.S. infantry and 2 artillery companies destroyed 8 105mm guns and captured many weapons and military equipment.

On December 28 afternoon and night, over 500 shells of mortar and recoil-

Regiment 3 and 100 to 150 others were pounded on the 2 artillery units of Battalion 3, U.S. Marine Regiment 4.

area, northernmost part of South Vietnam, according AP reported that over 100 mortar shells hit one compa-ny of battalion 3, U.S. Marines

less guns were slammed on the positions of the U.S. and puppet marines in Dong Ha-

The Headquarters of U.S. Marine Battalion 3, some 25km west of Dong Ha was also shelled by the L.A.F. VER the past months, in South Vietnamese cities, especially in Saigon, new flames have been flaring up. That is the struggle waged by the urban population. Touched off by bouring people, it has become widespread to embrace students, pupils, intellectuals, women, journalists, etc...

The action undertaken by tens of thousands of workers belonging to dozen tradeunion, especially by Saigon dockers, has gained in strength and caused many strength and caused many difficulties to the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys. Ever since 1965, the American trust RMK-BRJ has been using all methods of exploitation and oppression and showing its contempt for Vietnamese workers. In such unbearable circumstances, the struggle broke out and is going on unabated. The strike staged in April 1966 by Saistaged in April 1900 by Sair gon duckers (employed by RMK-BRJ) was followed by an action by 5,000 workers and employees of the same contractors' firm against illcontractors firm against ill-treatment, non-payment of overtime work and dismissal. In May 1966, workers at the Saigon military port again struck to demand the removof a cruel U.S. overseer For intimidating purposes, at the end of June 1966, the Americans fired 129 women workers employed at the port. All employees of the RMK-BRJ firm, immediately ed the Americans for seizing it and robbing them of their

SOUTH VIETNAM CITIES on December 30, and paralysed this vital port. Nearly 30 American vessels were tied up. Workers and other labouring people in the whole Saigon-Gia Dinh area supported the Saigon dockers action. On the evening of Dec. 27, Saigon-Gia Dinh trade union representatives called a meeting at

against dismissal and repres-sion. Filipino and South Korean workers employed there also joined in the struggle. Since Nov. 1966, the port administration has been in the hands of U.S. military commanders. For so called "security "reasons, they sacked 600 workers. On Nov. 22, 5,000 dockers staged a new strike. The Americans sentatives called a meeting at which a resolution was adopt ed in support of the striking dockers. The Americans and their stooges obdurately re-fused to meet the workers' had to promise cancellation of the dismissal order. Soon afterwards they broke their own promise and threw 600 workers into the streets and replaced them with American demands and as a result a general strike was organized in the whole city on Dec. 20 the whole city on Dec. 30 replaced them with American troops. On Dec. 6, a powerful demonstration took place, protesting against U.S. breach of faith. In particuin the whole city on Dec. 30 morning, with the participa-tion of workers in the textile, tyre and tube and power industries and those of paintlar, on Dec. 26, the strike organized by 5,000 Saigon dockers to protest against the firing of 600 of their working firms and drug stores. Saigon-Gia Dinh T.U. organi-sations warned the Americans sations warned the Americans that should they remain adamant, a calf would be made to Da Nang, Cam Ranh and Qui Nhon workers for support to Saigon dockers. mates and to demand national sovereignty, democratic rights and betterment of living conditions, reached a new height and tended to prolong. Armed with knives and clubs, the strikers occu-pied the port, and condemn-

The

Parallel with the resolute and protracted struggle of the dockers, a meeting was held on Dec. 15 by 1,000 workers representing 79 trade-unions in Saigon to rotest against the presence

which resulted in inflated cost of living and food shortage, badly affecting the life of the people. In a com-munique forwarded to the Thieu-Ky puppet administra-tion they demanded greater safeguards for the safeguards for the people and removal of U.S. troops from the city.

NEW FLAMES ARE BURNING IN

unions representing hundreds of thousands of workers allof thousands of workers all-over South Vietnam handed in petitions to Cabot Lodge and the Sargon quislings: They charged that "Sargon-based G. I.'s were pooling a threat to the lives of Vietnamese citizens". In their opinion,G I. swere hooligans and ruffians" and "their ac-tions violated the honour, the lives and the interest of the Vietnamese prople". They de-manded that the U.S and sa-tellite military commanders "acknowledge their respon-sibility" and "punish" the "rowdy soldiers".

The workers' resolute and ever expanding struggle has a great impact on other sec-tions of the urban population in South Vietnam. Press cir-cles have been demanding democratic liberties and opposing harsh censorship

and discrimination between Vietnamese and American newsmen. Lawyers, doctors and others have been waging a struggle against depraved culture and social evils result pation. They hold the U.S. authorities responsible for the practice of prostitution and demand that the Thieu-Ky clique liquidate all "flesh spots" run by them. Students and professors have come out in defence of na ional culture. They have called many meetings to urge the use of the Vietnamese language as the teaching medium. The labouring people living in the outskirts of Saighn demonstrated outside the residence of puppet Chief of State Nguyen Van Thieu against house eviction and land seizure.

The struggle waged by the workers and other people in South Vietnamese cities during the past months shows that the foothold of the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys is being reduced to ashes. Supported by the people in the whole country, this struggle is growing in strength and will drive the aggressors and the traitors into a corner.

No Amount of Braggadocio...

means of livelihood

went on strike, in protest

stifler resistance from the bart say the South Vietnamese and saw the areas under its control shrink further. What then does the U.S. "victory" consist of ? In his year-end remarks in 1965, Westmoreland said: "The most important steb in 1966 consists in checking the Viet Cong main forces". If one refers to the strategic objective Westmoreland set for the U.S. troops at the set for the U.S. troops at the beginning of the year, namely, to "wipe out the Viet Cong main forces", it becomes clear that this constitutes a lamenta-ble admission of U.S. failure by an American general.

Moreover, is it true that the main forces of the Liberation Armed Forces: Was it to "check" the L.A.F. main forces "check-Affe L.A.F. main forces that the U.S. troops went out and got cut to pieces in a series of grim battles at Bong Trang. Nha Do, Dong Giap, Hill b2, Plei Jrang, Quang Tri-Thua Thuen, Cu Chi, Tay Ninh, etc. ? If they have really succeeded in "checking" the L.A.F., the U.S. press would not have complained that "the main forces of the Viet Cone have been operating and mak-ing their presence felt every here in the country" many battalions have ever

According to an estimate by McNamara, U.S. Secretary of Defence, which is naturally not reliable—the L.A.F. increased its strength by 100,000 men in the past year. This suffices in itself to dispose of Westmore-land's claim that he has "checked the Viet Cong main forces"

What the U.S. claims as victory" is obviously its mos bitter failure at a time when it has committed more than 400,000 U.S. and satellite expeditionary troops to its aggression against South VietTHE U.S. has also boasted that it had "regained military superiority" and "continued to hold the initiatiwould cribble the L.A F. and force the latter to revert to guerilla warfare. But facts have given the lie to the U.S. bredie tion. All the three kinds South Vietnam L.A.F. have grown stronger and won bigger

positions of the enemy at a time but also struck many times at the same position—in defiance

of stricter and stricter security

precautions taken by the enemy —each time strengthened furthe

on the basis of lessons drawn

from previous attacks.

Within only a short period of time the L.A.F. three times struck at the 11th U.S. Armour-

struck at the 11th U.S. Armour-ed Regiment in Bien Hoa, three times attacked the Long Binh ammunition dump and three times hit at Tan Son Nhat air base, all with resound-ing success-that caused Cabot Lodge to acknowledge that

"there is no way to prevent attacks of that kind".

Those facts simply show that it is futile to argue whether or not the U.S. has "rezained its superiority" and whether or not it is "holding the initiative".

Those facts simply show that

What sort of "military superiority" and "initiative"? In a war, the party which gains military superiority and holds nictories in the process of the sighting. They are present in all parts of South Vietnam. Not only have they promoted guerilla warfare but also dealt frequent hard blows at the aggressors. In the recent period, the L.A.F. have wisped out a down U.S. battalions or comvictories in the process of the the initiatine of action must possess a mighty military force and dispose this force in an advantageous position, it must have freedom of action on the battlefield and be able to force the adversary to fight battles of its own choice. Yet, in the recent past, the U.S. troops in South Vietnam, though big in numbers and well equipped, were continually spread thin and hit at and kept on the move by their adversary. In it advantageous position, it must panies in Kontum, Binh Dinh and on other battlefields. In Tay Ninh in particular, within at the 196th U.Sr.Light Infan-try Brigade that U.S. sources admitted it had become a "Blue print on draft paper". move by their adversary, Isn't Mr. Johnson and his associates' "Blue print on draft paper". The attacks of the South Vietnam armed forces and people on the vear areas and supply bases of the P.S. and the quistings especially in and around Saigon, half come in quickly succession. The L.A.F. have not only struck at many

just before and during the first round of their "second dry season counter-offensive" the U.S. troops were attacked on all battlefields. In Quang Tri and Thua Thien, Westmoreland was forced to muster several tens of thousands of U.S. marines to cope with a flurry of new attacks by the L.A.F. who are firmly pinning them who are trimity pinning them down in a ringged mountain area and wiping them out by big chunks. The American press has admitted that because a large force of U.S. troops was diverted into new battles in Quang Tri and Thua Thien, the troop shortage has become more acute still and this has upset the plan to bring U.S. troops to the Mekong delta. This plan is itself a serious ine mone because it mould passive move because it women spread the U.S. force thinner and submerge the Americans in a swampy delta region.

Just before and during the

The U.S. vulers have once predicted a little too soon that the massive introduction of U.S. troops into South Vietnam

While the U.S. army is still at a loss finding the way to cope with the LAF, main forces, how to fight guerilla was in Vietnam remains a "most difficult and arduous task" for the U.S., as admitted by many American strategists themselves.

A retired Israeli general who was invited by the U.S. to South Vietnam as an "observer" later wrote: If the Victoria... goes over to guerilla opera-tions, I do' not think that the Americans wil be able to subdue them At all events, the Americans reply to the guerilla warfare could not be technological nor could it be an increase in the number of their troops ".

As for the sural bacification As for the rural pacification plan which the U.S. regards as a factor that would decide the outcome of the war, the U.S. has not been able to move U.S. has not been able to move an inch throughout the past few years. Now that they have thrown to pupped divisions into the undertaking! the U.S. ag-gressors still doubt-whether they can ever succeed even it it takes them all their litetime

Does all this substantiate the Does all this substantiate the claim that 'evolution of the situation in favour of the U.S." or its "military superiority" and "initiative"?

ON the South Victnam battlefield the U.S. has been going from one defeat to another, from its strategic counter-offensive last strategic counter-offensive last year to the first round of its year to the pris round of its 'stalegic offensive' this year and is sustaining on havier defeats still. The U.S. aggressors and their henchmen have not only lost on the two main fronts, i.e. in their conflict with the L.A.F. and in their attempt "to pacify the rural areas", but have also failed to achieve any other military,

The combativity of the U.S..

un/avourable and scattered battle ground. The U.S. stra-tegic and tactical leadership is facing an impasse. Meanwhile, continually attacking the enemy and winning greater victories.

Shutting their ears and eyes to reality, the U.S. aggressors are deluding themselves and others. Unfortunately, the more they lie, the bigger blunders they make in their statements which often contradict themselves and differ from one speaker

White the Pentagon and the traitor Nguyen Cao Ky claim that the "Vietcong" were preparing to revert to guerilla ac-tivities, Westmoreland painfully admitted that he did not believe "the Communists would fall back on, and adopt guerilla warfare as their general strategic warfare as their general strategic policy". While McNamara was blaring his bast that "the situation is evolving to a turn-ing point of a decisive character", Westmoreland made this dismal prediction: "The situation will remain the same in the new year

The American press is also The American press is also speaking of the tight straits of Johnson and his associates in Washington in face of the "despair", "gloomy picture" "tragedy" of the U.S. in the aggressive war in South Vict.

The U.S. News and World Report on December 5 painfully remarked: "Already, the questions are heard over and over: 'Are we riding a dead horse in Vietnam'. Is it 'a hopeless war?'... After all these years, the wherewithal these years, the wherewithai of victory does not seem to exist. The political fabric of the country (South Vietnam-Ed.) is still shredding. Social progress is held in tight rein.

It is clear that the U.S. has failed, is failing and will fail most ignominiously. Whatever The combativity of the U.S. roys coal of paint the U.S. and purplet and satellite troops is at its toward edo.

The aggressors are finding thenselves in a more and more thenselves in a more and more with every passing day.

VIETNAM COURIER

NO AMOUNT OF BRAGGADOCIO CAN HIDE U.S. DEFEATS

Commentary on the military situation in South Vietnam

T N the last days of 1966, the Washington ruling circles and their agents in Saigon, from Johnson, McNamara, Cabot Lodge to Westmoreland and the diminutive traitor Nguyon Cao Ky, vied with one another, each in his cours was in sasessing "the results of the U.S. user of agreession in South

They boasted that there had been "big changes in the military situation", that "the most important step in 1056 was the successful checking of the main forces of the Victoon;" that "the U.S. had required military superiority" and "continued to hold the initiative, 'that the "military stage of the wer is evolving forwardsy", etc.

Let us see whether the U.S. and its henchmen's boastful talks tally with the real situation in South Vietnam.

THERE were indeed 'big changes' on the South Victama battlefield in the past var. Whereas in early topic bel. S. military stength troops, in South Victam, it has now riser to 380,000, a total far superior to the effectives of the hupped regular to the contract of the superior to the effectives of the hupped regular to the contract of the contract o number of averalt has increas-ed by one halfs that of artillery pieces, bombs and bullets by more than three times, the latter having exceeded by far the total quantity used during the three years of the aggressive war in Korea.

Yet the most significant as also most painful "change" for the U.S. lies precisely in the fact that the U.S. has slid into the bottom of the abyss of into the soliton of the abyss of failure while trying to escalate to the highest rung of its aggressive war. In the past year, the U.S. suffered heavy losses in men and materials.

100,738 U.S. aggressors were wiped out in the first terre terped out in the first 11 months of 1960, five times as many as in 1965 and 33 times the total number of U.S. casualties in the four years 1961-1964.

During the same period, 1,032 U.S aircraft were shot down or destroyed, a figure three times higher than in 1065. Aren't these facts impres-sive signs of the "facourable development of the military stage" of the war much adver-tised by Johnson and company?

However, the U.S. keeps clamouring about its "victory"? What then is that "victory"? One still remembers that at the end of 1965 when the U.S. keeps One still remembers that at the end of 1965 when the U.S. landed nearly 200,000 troops in South Vietnam, both Washington and Saigon loudly proclaimed that 1966 would be a year of "strategic counter-offensive", a year of "splendid victories" when they would "turn the lables on the Vietcone".

Then U.S. troops were landed on South Vietnam, by hundreds of thousands and the aggressors set one, strategic goal" after another and resorted to every conceivable method, one more barbarous than the one more barbarous than the other. Nevertheless the U.S. aggressors continued to pull their hair desperately in face of the growing South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces.

The French paper Le Figaro comment d on December 11, 1966; "Early this year the American authorities thought they could defeat the Viet Cong before the year's end. But the situation is

different now. The war has not been won, and the Viet-Cong remain a formidable political and military force....

The fact that the U.S. has brought into South Vietnam 200,000 troops and tens of thousands of tons of hardwarein 1966 and intends to bring tens of thousands more of troops in 1967, constitutes in itself an extremely constitutes in itself an extremely grave defeat. If the situation has actually evolved as favourably as they claimed, the U.S. aggressors would not be so foolish as to throw one division after another onto the South Vietnam battlefield while they already find it overwhelm-ingly difficult to scrape up money and soldiers for the

war.

Bragging is a vice inherent in U.S. imperialism. Yet the way it is bragging now that it has nearly 400,000 U.S. troops in the way it did a year que when there were only 200,000 U.S. troops in South Victism. At vice was the way the did a year que when there were only 200,000 U.S. troops in South Victism. At which war will be long", that when mordand only product that "there must be more nearly the war will be long", that when we will be long", the way in 1007". Is this "training doom" in at an obluge of the war in 1007". Is this "training doom" in all an obluge in the pattern of the war in 1007". In this "training doom" in an obluge about the pattern of the war in 1007".

Obviously, U.S. fantastic braggings will not convince people of its military victory, and the point is to check with lacts whether they has attained the strategic objectives it has set for itself. It is evident that in the past year the Pentagon fuited to reach any of itself. Objectives mandy to search and destroy the Viet. search and destroy the Viet Cong main forces", to "win the hearts and mind of the peo-ple" and to occupy and hold land. Instead, the U.S. lost a hundred thousand more troops, met with the deeper hatred and

(Continued page 7)

The LAF.

Wiped out 295 South Korean mercenaries near Quang Ngai (Dec. 10).

RESPONDING TO THE N.F.L. APPEAL AND AVENGING
THE INHABITANTS MASSAGRED AT SON TINH AND BINH SON

Put out of action 4 Companies, 45 km Northeast of An Khe (Dec. 26).

Fired 500 shells on 2 U.S. Marine Battalions 25 km west of Dong Ha (Dec. 28).

CCORDING to L.P.A., in the night of Dec. 9 and 10, 1966 the Ong Bau post held by Pak Jung Hi troops, Son Tinh district, to km. north of Quang Ngai town was overryn by the L.A.F. who killed thy enemies and destroyed 8 underground bunkers, 6 blockhouses and obstracks. 40 barracks.

Let's remind that these mercenaries have been deeply hated by our people for their ferocity and savagery.

A CCORDING to L. P. A., the L.A.F. on Dec. 26 launched a fierce attack on a field encampment of a detachment of the U.S. ist Air Mobile Cavalry Division, some 4km north of Kim Son, Binh Dinh province.

Binh Dinh province.

The L.A.F. storming units supported by artillery engaged the enemy troops in a hand-to-hand fight, using bayonets to knock them down one after the other. The Yanks were quelyt wiped ont before they could move their guns back for a direct fire on the L.A.F.

According to preliminary reports, the L.A.F. completely wiped out 2 U.S. infantry and 3 artillery companies, and captured many weapons and military equipment.

On Dec. 28 atternoon and night, over 900 shells of were slammed on the positions of the U.S. marines and pupper troops in Dong South Victuam, (UPI).

ABY reported that, over 100

AP reported that over 100 mortar shells hit a company of Battalion 3, U.S. Marine Regiment 3, and 100 to 150 shells were pounded on the 2 artillery units of Battalion 3, U.S. Marine, Regiment 4.

The Headquarters of U.S. Marine Battalion 3, some 25 km west of Dong Ha, was also mortared by the L.A.F.

The spokesman of the U.S.

"Moderate casualties" which usually means that 50 percent of enemy troops were

Before the two above-mentioned mortar shellings, on Dec. 26, two U.S. encamp, ments were fiercely attacked. In Tay Ninh province, the L.A.F. hammered at the base camp of the U.S. 196th Light Infantry Brigade which had just been reorganized.

AP reported that many
mortar shells were lobbed
on the base and caused losses

About 26 km northwest of Saigon, the L.A.F. pounded about 50 mortar shells on the H.Q.'s of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division, killing or wounding several GI.'s and

causing heavy damage to this base. (UPI).

CCORDING to LPA, the A CCORDING to LPA, the L.A.F. on December 26 launched a fierce attack on a field encampment of a detachment of the U.S. 1st Air Mobile Cavalry Division, some 4km north of Kim Son area, Binh Dinh province.

The storm units support-(Continued page 6)

THE N.F.L., SOLE GENUINE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM POPULATION

THE N.F.L., HEIR TO THE SOUTH VIETNAM POPULATION'S ANTI-FOREIGN AGGRESSION TRADITION

— 50,000 Siamese aggressors were defeated in a naval battle at Rach Gam (Mekong delta). — A French expeditionary force invaded Vietnam and occupied Da Nang and Saigon (1859). — An insurrection led by Truong Dinh Jasted until 1864 in three provinces of Gia Dinh, Dinh Tuong and Bien Hoa in East Cochin China.

and Bien Hoa in East Comm. China.

— Captured in a rebellion at Rach Gia, Nguyen Trung
Truc said before he was beheaded, "So long as
grass grows on this land, there will be men to
night the aggressors".

— Nguyen Huu Huan led an insurrection in Tan
An and My Tho provinces; in the Plain of Reeds.

1868

1930 — The Indo-Chinese Communist Party was established. Its founder was Nguyen Ai Quoc, now President Ho Chi Minh.

President Ho Chi Minh.—An insurrection took place in Nam Ky (now Nam Bo, part of South Victnam covering the Mekong delta). The people seized power in many villages in the Mekong delta. The gold starred red flags_now the D.R.V. national flag, appeared for villages in the Mexong delta. The gold starred red flag, now the D.R.V. national flag, appeared for the first time.

— The August Revolution was successful in Saigon (Aug. 25) and in all Southern provinces. The whole country was reunified and ruled by the government of the D.R.V.

Teaming and the Recommendation of the government of the Recommendation of Reco

1055-1660 — This was the darkest and bloodiest period in South Vietnam's history. The inhabitants were compelled to take up arms against the fascist regime and their struggle which started in the Melong delta spread to the whole of South Viet-

nam.

1960, Dec. 20 — The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation was founded with now Mr. Nguyen Huu

Liberation was founded with now Mr. Nguyen Huu Tho, a lawyer, as its President. Jan. 2 — The Liberation Armed Forces won the hrst great victory in the Ap Bac battle. Dec. 8 — The Binh Gia Battle (Ba Ria province) took place: an important enemy force was wiped out, the "heliborne" and "armoured car" tactics was foiled.

1965, May 29 — In the Ba Gia battle (Quang Ngai province) the puppet army proved to be no match for the L.A.F.

Aug. 18, — The American troops were defeated at Van Tuong, Ouang Ngai province. This battle was regarded as an "Ap Bac" for the aggressors.

SOUTH VIETNAM N.F.L. ORDERS LUNAR NEW YEAR FESTIVAL TRUCE

wined out

N January 1, 1967, the South Vietnam N.F.L. released an order for a 7-day suspension of military attacks on the enemy on the occasion of Te (Linar New Few) from 6 a.m., Indo China time (y a.m. Saigon Saigo